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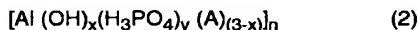
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(54) PROCESS FOR FABRICATING COATED CARDBOARD FOR THE PACKAGING OF LIQUIDS

(57) The process contemplates the use of a sizing dispersion that comprises an aqueous dispersion of rosin material, a synthetic sizing agent and a aluminum compound selected from the group formed by aluminum sulfate and aluminum polymers of formulas



or

where A = Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, HCOO⁻, CH₃COO⁻; or

where "x" ranges from 0.03 to 2.7, and "y" ranges from 0.01 to 0.8 and n ≥ 2;
and by mixtures thereof.

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Description**Field of the Invention**

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a process for the manufacture of coated liquid packaging board, of the type using a sizing dispersion comprising an aqueous dispersion of rosin material, a synthetic sizing agent and an aluminum compound.

Prior Art Reference

10 [0002] One of the main characteristics of paper and similar products is water-repellency or resistance to the penetration of water or other liquids, such as lactic acid, hydrogen peroxide solutions, etc. The main processes to confer hydrophobic properties on paper are stock sizing which affects the whole structure of the paper, surface sizing, more or less limited to the surface thereof, and combinations of both methods. The more common hydrophobic agents in stock 15 sizing are rosins, synthetic sizing agents, such as alkyl ketene dimers, isocyanates, acid anhydrides and carbamoyl chloride and combinations of both components.

[0003] It has been observed recently, however, that in liquid packaging board the initial resistance to the edge penetration of solutions of lactic acid and hot hydrogen peroxide obtained with the traditional methods or products, is not maintained after a process of coating or conversion of the cardboard, a fact that causes financial and handling problems, and problems for the end user.

20 [0004] It has been indicated that the stock sizing with rosin cationic sizes, such as those described in the documents ES-8900750, GB-2159153, EP-0 200 002, US-A-3,966,654 and US-A-4,199,369, or with a conventional anionic rosin size (emulsion, pastes or soap) gives the finished paper a good resistance to water penetration. They have, however, disadvantages such as certain pH and temperature limitations, the difficulty of conferring a good resistance to acid 25 liquid penetration on the paper or the need to be used in comparatively high amounts to obtain a satisfactory degree of sizing. On the other hand, rosin dispersions are widely used and cannot be replaced by synthetic sizing agents in certain circumstances. Thus, for example, the rosin dispersions confer a good adhesion to the rolling cylinder, providing a better gloss of the paper.

[0005] The synthetic sizing agents react with the cellulose to give an irreversible bond. Although said sizing agents 30 generally confer a good resistance both to water and to other liquids, they also suffer from certain drawbacks. For example, the sizing process should be carried out in a neutral or lightly alkaline medium (pH between 7 and 8.5) to be effective, hydrolysis reactions and loss of effectiveness can take place in water and it is not possible to achieve a good resistance to edge penetration of hot peroxide solutions. Also, some printing properties are relatively poor.

[0006] It is known that the combination of rosin and some synthetic sizing agents allows more generally applicable 35 sizing agents to be obtained, a fact that allows to some of the above mentioned drawbacks to be overcome, when both components are used individually. For example, EP-A-0 074 544 describes a sizing method using cationic dispersions that contain as disperse phase particles of fortified rosin as well as particles of synthetic sizing agent. EP-0 275 851 describes a sizing method using of the above described anionic and cationic dispersions which also contain a polyaluminum compound. EP-0 693 589 describes a sizing method for paper and similar cellulose products containing precipitated calcium carbonate as filler, with the use of the above named dispersions. In WO 96/35841, a water-soluble 40 inorganic alkali metal salt is added to improve the stability of cationic dispersions of agents based on rosin sizes or synthetic sizing agents. US-A-4,522,686 describes a sizing dispersion formed by a synthetic sizing agent, fortified rosin and a water-soluble dispersing agent with nitrogen in its composition, the latter two being the components of a cationic rosin size. EP-A-0 292 975 describes a method to be used in the production of liquid packaging board. In the above 45 mentioned publications, nevertheless, at no time is there suggested the existence of any problem caused by a decrease in the resistance to edge penetration by lactic acid or hot hydrogen peroxide solutions after a coating or conversion process, that is to say, the board is within specifications in the reel but, after the said coating or conversion process, said resistance diminishes until reaching a level at which it remains constant.

Summary of the Invention

50 [0007] It is an object of the invention to overcome the above mentioned drawbacks; said object is achieved by a process of the type indicated at the beginning and wherein said aluminum compound is chosen from the group formed by aluminum sulfate and by aluminum polymers of general formula 1,

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by polymers of general formula 2



where $\text{A} = \text{Cl}^-$, NO_3^- , HCOO^- , CH_3COO^- ;

5 and by polymers of general formula 3



where "x" ranges from 0.03 to 2.7, and "y" ranges from 0.01 to 0.8 and $n \geq 2$;

10 and by mixtures of said compounds of formulas 1, 2 and 3. Preferably "x" is in the range of 0.2-2.2 and "y" is in the range of 0.02-0.3.

[0008] Therewith, the present invention provides a sizing dispersion and a process for sizing cellulose fiber material that reduces or eliminates the above described problems associated with the prior art, and more particularly it provides an application of said sizing dispersion that improves the long term resistance to edge penetration by lactic acid or hot hydrogen peroxide solutions after a coating or conversion process.

[0009] The sizing dispersion is added to the fibrous material in an amount of 0.01-10 wt%, calculated as dry sizing agent on dry cellulose fibers.

20 [0010] It has been observed that said dispersion used in the process for the manufacture of coated liquid packaging board confers on the edges thereof a high resistance to penetration by hot hydrogen peroxide and lactic acid that is maintained with the passage of time. Said dispersion also allows operations over a wide pH range (from 5 to 8). These surprising effects are even more unexpected, since it has been observed that the use of an synthetic sizing agent, such as AKD, a dispersion of rosin material and alumina or, alternatively, the use of combinations of rosin and synthetic sizing agents, such as those described in the above mentioned patents, does not lead to the same sizing effects.

[0011] The aluminum polymers described in formulas 2 and 3 contain, further to phosphate ions, hydroxy ions, chlorides, nitrates, formates, acetates and sulfates as contraions.

[0012] The presence of phosphate in the above formulas is indicated as phosphoric acid, although in dilute or strongly basic aluminum polyphosphate solutions, part of the phosphate may be present as H_2PO_4^- . The factors "x" and "y" are independent of the way in which the phosphate is present.

[0013] Depending on the method followed in the production of the aluminum polyphosphate, this can contain a neutral salt such as a sulfate, chloride or formate of Na^+ , K^+ , NH_4^+ , Ca^{2+} , or Mg^{2+} . The polyaluminum phosphates of the present invention may be prepared by means of the addition of aluminum metal to the solution of the corresponding aluminum salt, raising the resulting mixture to the boil, followed by a final addition of phosphoric acid.

[0014] The number of aluminum atoms in the compounds of general formulas 1, 2 and 3 depends, among other factors, on the concentration and the pH. The molar ratio of aluminum to the contraion, with the exception of the hydroxy ions, should be at least 0.34:1 and preferably at least 0.65:1. Said compounds are substantially different from those described, for example, in WO 94/01619 and EP-0 062 015, especially aluminum polysulfates, which were not sufficiently stable, nor the corresponding sizing dispersions.

[0015] In the dispersions of the invention, the aluminum compound are present in a proportion of at least 5 wt%, more preferably 20-60 wt%, calculated as aluminum on rosin material in the sizing dispersion.

[0016] The sizing dispersion of the present invention comprises rosin material in combination with synthetic sizing agents.

[0017] The rosin material used in the dispersions of the invention should have a high free rosin content. Rosin and rosin material refer to the well-known types of pine rosin, denominated colophony (gum rosin, wood rosin), tall oil rosin and mixtures thereof. The rosin based sizing agent can be selected from among rosin, modified rosin, fortified rosin and mixtures thereof. Modified rosin is rosin that has been modified according to the state of the art, just as disproportionated rosin, hydrogenated rosin, polymerized rosin, esterified rosin, etc. The rosin material is preferably fortified rosin, i.e., the Diels-Alder adduct obtained in the well-known way by reacting the rosin, optionally modified as described, with an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compound, such as pentaerythrite, fumaric acid, maleic acid or anhydrides thereof or acid esters of acrylic and methacrylic acid. In those dispersions according to the present invention, the degree of fortification of the rosin material can reach 16 wt% of the α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compound, based on the total weight of fortified rosin.

[0018] The amount of rosin component present in the rosin based sizing agent varies in the range of 25-80 wt% based on the total amount of rosin sizing agent. Preferably the rosin component is present in an amount ranging from 40 to 60 wt%

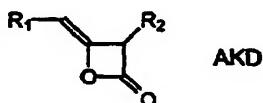
[0019] Further to the rosin material, the sizing dispersion of the present invention also comprises a synthetic sizing agent. Synthetic sizing agents are well known in the state of the art and preferably include at least one member of the

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group constituted by ketene dimers, acid anhydrides, organic isocyanates, carbamoyl chlorides and mixtures thereof. Ketene dimers (AKD) are the preferred choice.

[0020] The ketene dimers (AKD) have the following general formula:

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where both R₁ and R₂ represent hydrocarbon groups with a number of carbon atoms ranging approximately from 6 to 30, being generally alkyl groups having from 12 to 20 carbon atoms, such as hexadecyl and octadecyl residues.

[0021] The disperse phase of the sizing composition of the present invention is formed by particles of rosin material, of the synthetic sizing agent or of a mixture of the rosin material and synthetic sizing agent; the mixture containing from 10 to 95 wt% of rosin. Since the particles contain a homogeneous mixture of the active sizing agents, the weight ratio in each particle of the dispersion will vary in the same range as indicated above.

[0022] The solids content of the dispersions of the invention is at least 1 wt% and preferably at least 5 wt%. The upper limit depends on the type of sizing agent employed and it is generally 60 wt%.

[0023] Dispersions of mixed particles are prepared without the use of dispersing agents or using one or several dispersing agents of the group of anionic, cationic or non-ionic dispersing agents. The amount of dispersing agent should be enough to give to the dispersions the desired stability. The upper limit is not critical, although an amount superior to 5 wt% is rarely used.

[0024] Cationic dispersing agents can be selected, for example, from dispersing agents that contain nitrogen, such as quaternary ammonium compounds and salts of tertiary amines. Protective colloids or retention agents, such as cationic starch, casein, cellulose derivatives, polyvinyl alcohols, polyacrylamides, polyethylene imines, polyamines, polyamidoamines, polyethylene amines or polyacrylates can also be included in the dispersions. Anionic surfactants can be selected from among alkyl sulfates, alkyl sulfonates, alkylaryl sulfonates, e.g., sodium laurylsulfate or sodium lignosulfonate. Non-ionic dispersing agents can be alkoxylated alcohols, alkylphenols and fatty acids, partial esters of fatty acids and polyvalent alcohols, with 2 to 8 carbon atoms, or anhydrous derivatives thereof and alkoxylated derivatives thereof.

[0025] The new aqueous cationic dispersions of rosin sizing agents can be prepared by means of the homogenization of the active substance in water in the presence of a dispersing agent with stirring and high temperatures, so that the disperse phase is constituted by fine particles. The active substance to be homogenized is a rosin component. The hot disperse phase is cooled and mixed with the aluminum compound. The final dispersion is homogenized.

[0026] Aqueous dispersions or emulsions of synthetic sizing agents are known in the state of the art and are available commercially. Such dispersions can be prepared in a conventional way, i.e., by mixing the synthetic sizing agent with an aqueous solution of the emulsifying or dispersing agent and treating the mixture with a homogenizer.

[0027] The dispersion of the invention can contain disperse particles of rosin sizing agent and disperse particles of synthetic sizing agents, or disperse particles of a mixture of rosin sizing agent and synthetic sizing agents, or a combination of the said disperse particles. The dispersions containing discrete particles of rosin sizing agent and synthetic sizing agents can be prepared by mixing preformed dispersions of rosin sizing agent with a preformed dispersion of the synthetic sizing agent. It is possible to modify the above process within the state of the art to which the invention belongs.

[0028] The above-described dispersions are particularly appropriate for the sizing of paper, cardboard, paper board and similar cellulose fiber products. The dispersions can be used in mass and surface sizing. They are preferably used in stock sizing and added in a conventional way. Conventional chemicals in the paper production, such as retention and/or draining agents, aluminum compounds, fillers, wet strength rosins, coloring agents, bleaching agents, etc., can be used with the present dispersions. The dispersions can be used in an amount of from 0.01 to 10 wt% of dry sizing agent relative to the dry cellulose fibers, preferably in an amount of 0.025 to 1 wt% of sizing agent.

[0029] The invention is illustrated with the following examples which, however, are not intended to limit it. Parts and percentages refer to parts by weight and percentages by weight respectively, unless otherwise specified.

Example 1

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[0030] 100 parts of rosin and 8 parts of maleic anhydride were heated to 200°C for 2 hours with stirring. The temperature was allowed to drop to 160-170°C and 5 parts of a 20% sodium hydroxide solution were added with slow stirring. Finally, 50 parts of a 10% casein solution were added, with vigorous stirring. The final concentration was adjusted

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with water and the resulting emulsion was allowed to cool down.

Example 2

- 5 [0031] 50 parts of an emulsion according to Example 1 were mixed with strong stirring with 50 parts of an aluminum polyphosphate chloride solution containing 9% aluminum. The resulting emulsion was stirred for 1 hour.

Example 3

- 10 [0032] 50 parts of the rosin sizing emulsion of Example 2 were mixed with 50 parts of an AKD emulsion containing 15% of AKD wax, at 40°C. The resulting emulsion was stirred for 1 hour.

Example 4

- 15 [0033] Board samples were prepared for use in the aseptic packaging of daily products. The original pulp was conventionally treated before being used in an also conventional paper machine. The board samples were formed by two layers. The upper layer was formed by a 70:30 mixture of bleached short fiber and long Kraft fiber (SR 2235), with a weight of 55 g/m². The lower layer was formed by 60% of unbleached long Kraft fiber and 40% of cuttings (SR 1527), with a weight of 130 g/m². The sheets were dried to a moisture content of 4.5-5.0% in the reel, some of the samples 20 being coated (18 g/m²). The sizing dispersions were added just after the dilution pump.

- [0034] The dispersion of Example 3 was compared with a traditional sizing system that uses an anionic rosin dispersion, an AKD dispersion and an aluminum salt. In the following Table the edge penetration values are shown for a 1% lactic acid solution at 25°C for 60 min, according to the Tetra-pak standard, and for a 35% hydrogen peroxide solution at 70°C for 10 min, in accordance with the Tetra-pak recommended process. It is also indicated whether the samples 25 were coated or not.

Table I

Dispersion	Surface treatment.	Edge absorption borders Lactic acid	Kg/m ² H ₂ O ₂
Example 3	uncoated	0.45	0.95
Example 3	coated	0.47	0.90
Conventional (*)	uncoated	0.43	0.90
Conventional (*)	coated	0.50	2,10

(*) Conventional system: rosin emulsion, AKD emulsion and aluminum salt.

40 Claims

1. A process for the manufacture of coated liquid packaging board, from cellulose fibers, the process being of the type that use a sizing dispersion comprising a aqueous dispersion of rosin material, a synthetic sizing agent and an aluminum compound, wherein said aluminum compound is chosen from the group formed by aluminum sulfate, aluminum polymers of general formula 1,



by polymers of general formula 2



where A = Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, HCOO⁻, CH₃COO⁻;

by polymers of general formula 3

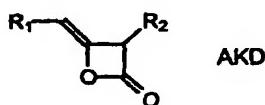


where "x" ranges from 0.03 to 2.7, and "y" ranges from 0.01 to 0.8 and n ≥ 2;

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and by mixtures of said sulfate and of said compounds of formulas 1, 2 and 3.

2. The process of claim 1, wherein "x" ranges from 0.2 to 2.2; and "y" ranges from 0.02 to 0.3.
- 5 3. The process of claim 1 or 2, wherein the molar ratio of aluminum to the contraion, with the exception of the hydroxy ions, is 0.34:1.
- 10 4. The process of claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of aluminum to the contraion, with the exception of the hydroxy ions, is 0.65:1.
- 15 5. The process of at least one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said sizing dispersion is added to said cellulose fibers in an amount ranging from 0.01 to 10 wt%, calculated as dry sizing agent on dry cellulose fibers.
6. The process of at least one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the rosin material is fortified rosin, obtained by reaction of rosin and an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compound.
7. The process of claim 6, wherein said α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compound is fumaric acid, maleic acid or anhydrides thereof or acid esters of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid.
- 20 8. The process of at least one of claims 1 to 7, wherein said synthetic sizing agent is a ketene dimer (AKD) of formula



30 where R₁ and R₂ are C₆-C₃₀ hydrocarbon groups.

9. The process of claim 8, wherein said hydrocarbon groups are C₁₂-C₂₀ alkyl groups.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No. PCT/ES 98/00316
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 : D21H1 17/63, 17/62, 17/17, ; D21H2/16 ; C01F 7/02 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 : D21H, C01F		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPODOC, WPI		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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X	WO 96/35841 A (EKA CHEMICALS), 14 November 1996 (14.11.96), Claims 1-3, 9-10, page 4, lines 17-27,	1
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A	EP 0369328 A (HERCULES INCORPORATED), 23 May 1990 (23.05.90), The whole document.	1-9
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 11 February 1999 (11.02.99)	Date of mailing of the international search report 18 February 1999 (18.02.99)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ S.P.T.O	Authorized Officer Telephone No	

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International Application No
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